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IMPERFORABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *perforo*, Latin.] Not to be bored through.

IMPERFORATE. *adj.* [*in* and *perforatus*, Latin.] Not pierced through; without a hole.

Sometimes children are born *imperforate*; in which case a small puncture, dressed with a tent, effects the cure. *Sharp.*

IMPERIAL. *adj.* [*imperial*, French; *imperialis*, Latin.]

1. Royal; possessing royalty.

Aim he took
At a fair vestal, throned in the West;
But I might see young Cupid's fiery shaft
Quench'd in the chaste beams of the wat'ry moon,
And the imperial vot'rs pass'd on
In maiden meditation, fancy free. *Shakespeare.*

2. Betokening royalty; marking sovereignty.

My due from thee is this imperial crown,
Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,
Derives itself to me. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

3. Belonging to an emperor or monarch; regal; royal; monarchical.

The main body of the marching foe
Against th' imperial palace is design'd. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

You that are a foreign prince, ally
Imperial pow'r with your paternal sway. *Dryden.*

To tame the proud, the fetter'd slave to free,
These are imperial arts, and worthy thee. *Dryden's Ben.*

IMPERIALIST. *n. f.* [*from imperial*.] One that belongs to an emperor.

The *imperialists* imputed the cause of so shameful a flight
unto the Venetians. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

IMPERIOUS. *adj.* [*imperioux*, French; *imperiōsus*, Latin.]

1. Commanding; tyrannical; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; assuming command.

If it be your proud will
To shew the power of your imperious eyes. *Spenser.*

This imperious man will work us all
From princes into pages. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Not th' imperious show
Of the full-fortun'd Caesar ever shall
Be brooch'd with me. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

He is an imperious dictator of the principles of vice, and
impugnant of all contradiction. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

How much I suffer'd, and how long I strove
Against th' assaults of this imperious love! *Dryden.*

Recollect what disorder haughty or imperious words from pa-
rents or teachers have caus'd in his thoughts. *Locke.*

2. Powerful; ascendant; overbearing.

A man, by a vast and imperious mind, and a heart large as
the land upon the sea-shore, could command all the knowledge
of nature and art. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

IMPERIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from imperious*.] With arrogance of
command; with insolence of authority.

Who's there, that knocketh so imperiously? *Shak. H. VI.*

Who can abide, that, against their own doctors, fix whole
books should, by their fatherhoods of Trent, be under pain
of a curle, imperiously obtruded upon God and his
church. *Hall.*

It is not to insult and domineer, to look disdainfully, and
revile imperiously, that procures an esteem from any one. *Saunders.*

The sage, transported at th' approaching hour,
Imperiously thrice thunder'd on the floor! *Garth's Dispenf.*

1. Authority; air of command.

So would he use his imperiousness, that we had a delightful
fear and awe, which made us loth to lose our hopes. *Sidney.*

2. Arrogance of command.

Imperiousness and severity is but an ill way of treating men,
who have reason of their own to guide them. *Locke.*

IMPERISHABLE. *adj.* [*imperissable*, French; *in* and *perish*.] Not
to be destroyed.

We find this our empyreal form
Incappable of mortal injury,
Imperishable; and though pierc'd with wound,
Soon closing, and by native vigour heal'd. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

IMPERSONAL. *adj.* [*impersonel*, French; *impersonalis*, Lat.]
Not varied according to the persons.

IMPERSONALLY. *adv.* [*from impersonal*.] According to the
manner of an impersonal verb.

IMPERSONABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *persuadibilis*, Latin.] Not to be
moved by persuasion.

Every pious person ought to be a Noah, a preacher of
righteousness; and if it be his fortune to have as *impersonable*
an auditor, if he cannot avert the deluge, it will yet be the
delivering his own soul, if he cannot benefit other men.
Decay of Piety.

IMPERTINENCE. *n. f.* [*impertinence*, French; *from imper-*
impertinency.] *thent.*

1. That which is of no present weight; that which has no rela-
tion to the matter in hand.

Some tho' they lead a single life, yet their thoughts do end
with themselves, and account future times *impertinencies*. *Bac.*

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2. Folly; rambling thought.

O, matter and *impertinency* mixt,
Reason and madness! *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

3. Troublesomeness; intrusion.

It will be said I handle an art no way suitable to my em-
ployments or fortune, and so stand charged with intrusion and
impertinency. *Watson's Architecture.*

We should avoid the vexation and *impertinency* of pedants,
who affect to talk in a language not to be understood. *Swift.*

4. Trifle; thing of no value.

I envy your felicity, delivered from the gilded *impertinencies*
of life, to enjoy the moments of a solid contentment. *Evelyn.*

Nothing is more easy than to represent as *impertinencies* any
parts of learning, that have no immediate relation to the hap-
piness or convenience of mankind. *Addison.*

There are many subtle *impertinencies* learnt in the schools,
and many painful trifles, even among the mathematical theo-
rems and problems. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

IMPERTINENT. *adj.* [*impertinent*, Fr. *in* and *perinens*, Latin.]

1. Of no relation to the matter in hand; of no weight.

The law of angels we cannot judge altogether *impertinent*
unto the affairs of the church of God. *Hooker.*

The contemplation of things that are *impertinent* to us, and
do not concern us, are but a more specious idleness. *Tillotson.*

2. Importunate; intrusive; meddling.

'Tis not a sign two lovers are together, when they can be
so *impertinent* as to enquire what the world does. *Page.*

3. Foolish; trifling.

IMPERTINENTLY. *n. f.* A trier; a meddler; an intruder.

Governours would have enough to do to trouble their heads
with the politicks of every meddling officious *impertinent*.
L'Estrange's Babel.

IMPERTINENTLY. *adv.* [*from impertinent*.]

1. Without relation to the present matter.

2. Troublesomely; officiously; intrusively.

I have had joy given me as preposterously, and as *imperti-*
nently, as they give it to men who marry where they do not
love. *Shakespeare.*

The blestest of mortals, now the highest saint in the ce-
lestial hierarchy, began to be so *impertinently* importuned, that
great part of the liturgy was addressed solely to her. *Howell.*

Why will any man be so *impertinently* officious as to tell me
all this is only fancy? If it is a dream, let me enjoy it. *Addison.*

IMPERVIOUS. *adj.* [*imperiōsus*, Latin.]

1. Unpassable; impenetrable.

We may thence discern of how close a texture glass is,
since so very thin a film proved so *imperiōsus* to the air, that
it was forced to break the glass to free itself. *Boyle.*

Left the difficulty of passing back
Stay his return, perhaps, over this gulf
Impassable, *imperiōsus*; let us try
To found a path from hell to that new world. *Milton.*

The cause of reflexion is not the impinging of light on the
solid or *imperiōsus* parts of bodies. *Newton's Opt.*

A great many vessels are, in this state, *imperiōsus* by the
fluids. *Arbutnot.*

From the damp earth *imperiōsus* vapours rise,
Increase the darkness, and involve the skies. *Page.*

2. Inaccessable. Perhaps improperly used.

A river's mouth *imperiōsus* to the wind,
And clear of rocks. *Pope's Odyssey.*

IMPERVIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from imperiōsus*.] The state of not
admitting any passage.

IMPERTINENT. *n. f.* [*in* and *pertransio*, Latin.] Im-
possibility to be passed through.

I willingly declined those many ingenious reasons given by
others; as of the *imperiōsus* of eternity, and impossibility
therein to attain to the present limit of antecedent ages. *Hale.*

IMPERTINENT. *adj.* [*from impetigo*, Latin.] Scuffy; cov-
ered with small scabs.

IMPERTINENT. *adj.* [*imperiabilis*, from *impetro*, Lat. *imperiabilis*,
French.] Possible to be obtained.

To **IMPERTINENT**. *v. a.* [*impetro*, Fr. *impetro*, Latin.] To
obtain by intreaty.

IMPERTINENT. *n. f.* [*impetration*, Fr. *impetratio*, from *impetro*,
Latin.] The act of obtaining by prayer or intreaty.

The blessed sacrament is the mystery of the death of Christ,
and the application of his blood, which was shed for the re-
mission of sins, and is the great means of *impetration*, and the
meritorious cause of it. *Taylor.*

It is the greatest solemnity of prayer, the most powerful
liturgy, and means of *impetration* in this world. *Taylor.*

IMPERTINENT. *n. f.* [*impetus*, French, from *impetuare*.]

1. Violence; fury; vehemence; force.

I will set upon Aguecheek a notable report of valour, and
drive the gentleman into a most hideous opinion of his rage,
kill, fury, and *impetus*. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*

The whole intrigue was contrived by the duke, and so
violently pursued by his spirit and *impetus*. *Clarendon.*

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The mind gives not only licence, but incitation to the
other passions to take their freest range, and act with the ut-
most *impetuosity*. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPETUOUS. *adj.* [*impetueus*, Fr. from *impetus*, Latin.]

1. Violent; forcible; fierce.

Their virtue, like their Tyber's flood,
Rolling its course, design'd their country's good;
But off the torrent's too *impetuous* speed,
From the low earth tore some polluted weed. *Prior.*

2. Vehement; passionate.

The king, 'tis true, is noble, but *impetuous*. *Rowe.*

IMPETUOUSLY. *adv.* [*from impetuosus*.] Violently; vehe-
mently.

They view the windings of the hoary Nar;
Through rocks and woods *impetuously* he glides,
While froth and foam the fretting surface hides. *Addison.*

IMPETUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from impetuosus*.] Violence; fury.

I with all words of this sort might vanish in that breath that
utters them; so they might in transients. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPETUOUS. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] Violent tendency to any point;
violent effort.

Why did not they continue their descent 'till they were con-
tiguous to the sun, whither both mutual attraction and *impetus*
carried them. *Bentley's Sermons.*

IMPERCEABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *pierce*.] Impermeable; not to
be pierced.

Exceeding rage inflam'd the furious beast;
For never felt his *imperceable* breast
So wondrous force from hand of living wight. *Fa. Queen.*

IMPIETY. *n. f.* [*impietē*, French; *impietas*, Latin.]

1. Irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of
religion.

To keep that oath were more *impiety*
Than Jephtha's, when he sacrific'd his daughter. *Shak. H. VI.*

2. An act of wickedness; expression of irreligion. In this sense
it has a plural.

If they die unprovided, no more is the king guilty of those
impieties for which they are now visited. *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*

Can Juno such *impieties* approve? *Denham.*

We have a melancholy prospect of the state of our religion:
such amazing *impieties* can be equalled by nothing but by
those cities consumed of old by fire. *Swift's Examiner.*

To **IMPIGNORATE**. *v. a.* [*in* and *pignus*, Latin.] To pawn;
to pledge.

IMPIGNORATION. *n. f.* [*from impiognare*.] The act of pawn-
ing or putting to pledge.

To **IMPIGNORATE**. *v. n.* [*impingere*, Latin.] To fall against; to
strike against; to clash with.

Things are referred in the memory by some corporeal ex-
uvia and material images, which, having *impinged* on the com-
mon sense, rebound thence into some vacant cells of the
brain. *Glanville's Scops.*

The cause of reflexion is not the *impinging* of light on the
solid or *imperiōsus* parts of bodies. *Newton's Opt.*

To **IMPIGNORATE**. *v. a.* [*in* and *pignus*, Lat.] To fatten; to
make fat.

Frictions also do more fill and *impinguate* the body than exer-
cise; for that in frictions the inward parts are at rest. *Bacon.*

IMPIOUS. *adj.* [*impius*, Latin.] Irreligious; wicked; pro-
fane; without reverence of religion.

That Scripture standeth not the church of God in any
stead to direct, but may be let pass as needless to be con-
sulted with, we judge it profane, *impious*, and irreligious to
think. *Hooker.*

Cease then this *impious* rage.
Ye gods, destroy that *impious* sex.
Then lewd Auchemolus he laid in dust,
Who stain'd his stepdame's bed with *impious* lust. *Dryden.*

When no female arts his mind could move,
She turn'd to furious hate her *impious* love. *Dryden.*

And *impious* nations fear'd eternal night.
Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the *impious*
and irreligious. *South.*

When vice prevails, and *impious* men bear sway,
The post of honour is a private station.
Since after thee may rise an *impious* line,
Coarse manglers of the human face divine;
Paint on, 'till fate dissolve thy mortal part,
And live and die the monarch of thy art. *Tickel.*

They, *impious*, dar'd to prey
On herds devoted to the god of day.
Grand mistakes in religion proceed from taking literally
what was meant figuratively, from which several *impious*
absurdities followed, terminating in absolute infidelity. *Pope.*

IMPIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from impious*.] Profanely; wickedly.

The Roman wit, who *impiously* divides
His hero and his gods to different fides,
I would condemn. *Granville.*

IMPLACABLE. *n. f.* [*from implacabile*.] Inexorable; malice;
irreconcilable enmity; determined malice.

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IMPLACABLE. *adj.* [*implacabilis*, Lat. *implacabile*, Fr.] Not
to be pacified; inexorable; malicious; constant in enmity.

His incensement is so *implacable*, that satisfaction can be
none but by pangs of death. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*

Darah bears a generous mind;
But to *implacable* revenge inclin'd;
A bounteous matter, but a deadly foe. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

The French are the most *implacable* and the most danger-
ous enemies of the British nation. *Addison.*

IMPLACABLY. *adv.* [*from implacabile*.]

1. With malice not to be pacified; inexorably.

An order was made for disarming all the papists; upon
which though nothing was after done, yet it kept up the ap-
prehensions in the people of dangers, and disinclined them
from the queen, whom they begun every day more *implacably*
to hate, and consequently to disoblige. *Clarendon.*

2. It is once used by Dryden in a kind of mixed sense of a ty-
rant's love.

I love,
And 'tis below my greatness to disown it:
Love thee *implacably*, yet hate thee too. *Dryd. Don Sebast.*

To **IMPLANT**. *v. a.* [*in* and *planto*, Latin.] To infix; to in-
sert; to place; to engraft; to settle; to set; to sow.

How can you him unworthy then decree,
In whose chief part your worths *implanted* be. *Sidney.*

See, Father! what first fruits on earth are sprung,
From thy *implanted* grace in man! *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

No need of public functions this to bind,
Which nature has *implanted* in the mind. *Dryden.*

There grew to the outside of the arytoides another carti-
lage, capable of motion, by the help of some muscles that
were *implanted* in it. *Ray.*

God, having endowed man with faculties of knowing, was
no more obliged to *implant* those innate notions in his mind,
than that, having given him reason, hands, and materials, he
should build him bridges. *Locke.*

IMPLANTATION. *n. f.* [*implantatio*, Fr. from *implant*.] The
act of setting or planting.

IMPLAUSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *plausibile*.] Not specious; not
likely to seduce or persuade.

Nothing can better improve political school-boys than the
art of making plausible or *implausible* harangues against the
very opinion for which they resolve to determine. *Swift.*

IMPLEMENT. *n. f.* [*implementum*, from *impleo*, Latin.]

1. Something that fills up vacancy, or supplies wants.

Unto life many *implements* are necessary; more, if we seek
such a life as hath in it joy, comfort, delight, and plea-
sure. *Hooker.*

2. Tool; instrument of manufacture.

Wood hath coined seventeen thousand pounds, and hath
his tools and *implements* to coin six times as much. *Swift.*

It is the practice of the eastern regions for the artists in
metals to carry about with them the whole *implements* of trade,
to the house where they find employment. *Brownie.*

3. Vessels of a kitchen.

IMPLETION. *n. f.* [*impleo*, Latin.] The act of filling; the
state of being full.

Theophrastus conceiveth, upon a plentiful *impletion*, there
may succeed a disruption of the matrix. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

IMPLEX. *adj.* [*implexus*, Latin.] Intricate; entangled; com-
plicated.

Every poem is either simple or *implex*: it is called simple
when there is no change of fortune in it; *implex*, when the
fortune of the chief actor changes from bad to good, or from
good to bad. *Spektator.*

To **IMPLICATE**. *v. a.* [*impliquer*, Fr. *implico*, Latin.] To
entangle; to embarrass; to involve; to involve.

The ingredients of saltpetre do so mutually *implicate* and
hinder each other, that the concrete acts but very lan-
guidly. *Boyle.*

IMPLICATION. *n. f.* [*implicatio*, Lat. *implication*, French, from
implicare.]

1. Involution; entanglement.

Three principal causes of firmness are the grossness, the
quiet contact, and the *implication* of the component parts. *Boyle.*

2. Inference not expressed, but tacitly inculcated.

Though civil causes, according to some men, are of less
moment than criminal, yet the doctors are, by *implication*, of
a different opinion. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

IMPLICIT. *adj.* [*implicitus*, Fr. *implicitus*, Latin.]

1. Entangled; involved; complicated.

In his woolly fleece
I cling *implicit*. *Pope.*

The humble shrub,
And bush with frizzl'd hair *implicit*. *Thomson.*

2. Inferred; tacitly comprised; not expressed.

In the first establishments of speech there was an *implicit*
compact, founded upon common consent, that such and such
words should be signs, whereby they would express their
thoughts one to another. *South.*

Our express requests are not granted, but the *implicit* desires
of our hearts are fulfilled. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

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